Patent
Attorney's Docket No. 0320-001

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

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| In re Patent Application of | ) | |
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| Frank A. HUNLETH et al. | ) | Group Art Unit: 2176 |
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| Application No.: 10/768,432 | ) | Examiner: Henry W. Orr |
| | ) | |
| Filed: January 30, 2004 | ) | Confirmation No.: 8731 |
| | ) | |
| For: CONTROL FRAMEWORK WITH A ZOOMABLE GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE FOR ORGANIZING, SELECTING AND LAUNCHING MEDIA ITEMS | ) | |

## APPEAL BRIEF PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R § 41.37

Sir:

Further to the Notice of Appeal filed on December 12, 2008 and in connection with the above-identified application submitted herewith is the Appeal Brief.

(i) **REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is the assignee, Hillcrest Laboratories Inc.

(ii) **RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

To the best of the undersigned's knowledge, there are no related appeals or interferences.

(iii) **STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 1, 4, 5, 10, 13-21, 23-30, 32, 33, and 47-54 are currently pending, have all been rejected two or more times, and are all the subject of this appeal.

(iv) **STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

No Amendments have been submitted in this application subsequent to the Notice of Appeal of December 12, 2008. However, after the Final Office Action dated August 14, 2008, a Request for Reconsideration has been submitted on November 14, 2008 and entered by the Examiner.

(v) **SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

According to exemplary embodiments, user interfaces provide visual mnemonics that help the user remember the location of items of interest. As disclosed in the specification in paragraph [0037], such visual mnemonics include pan and zoom animations, transition effects which generate a geographic sense of movement across the user interface's virtual surface and consistent zooming functionality, among other things.

Such a user interface is capable of displaying a plurality of images (see Figure 18), each image associated with at least a media item, e.g., "Apollo 13" image in Figure 18 is associated with the video Apollo 13. The user may select, as disclosed in paragraph [0075] of the originally filed specification, the image "Apollo 13" and proceed from a current semantic level (Figure 18) to a different semantic level (shown in Figure 20) in which further details are shown. This transition is characterized as a semantic zooming in paragraph [0075], i.e., various information and control elements are present in the screen of Figure 20 that were not available in the screen of Figure 18. The semantic zooming is also defined in paragraph [0065]. The semantic zooming is different from a camera zooming as described in the specification in paragraph [0074].

The transition from Figure 18 to Figure 20 involves a zooming of the image "Apollo 13" and also a translation of the image "Apollo 13" relative to the screen from one level to another level as described in paragraph [0075]. More specifically, Figures 18 and 20 show that image "Apollo 13" transition from the middle of the screen to the

left hand corner of the screen. At the same time the other images (Chicago for example) of Figure 18 are not shown in Figure 20.

Independent Claim 1 recites a control framework (see paragraph [0035] of the specification) for organizing, selecting and launching media items (see corresponding images in Figure 18). The control framework includes means for organizing (see paragraph [0038] of the specification and element 300 of Figure 4) the media items which are represented by corresponding images at a current semantic level (see paragraph [0065] of the specification and Figure 18), and means for pointing (see, for example, remote control in Figure 1) to one of the media items represented by a first image (icon "Apollo 13" in Figure 18). The means for pointing to one of the media items includes a three dimensional (3D) pointer (remote control of Figure 1) which generates a cursor (element 508 in Figure 8) on a display screen (element 212 of Figure 3).

The control framework also includes means for selecting (element 226 in Figure 3) the first image (Apollo 13) for display at a different semantic level (see Figure 20) and means for transitioning (element 300 of Figure 4) from (a) the current semantic level to (b) the different semantic level. The current semantic level shows the first image "Apollo 13" displayed with other images, e.g., "Chicago," and the different semantic level (see Figure 20) shows the first image (Apollo 13) displayed without the other images (Chicago). The transition takes place by simultaneously changing a size of the first image (see Figures 15(a) and 15(b) and paragraph [0071] of the specification) and translating the first image from a first location at the current semantic level to a second

location at the different semantic level (see, for example, last four lines of paragraph [0071] of the specification).

Independent Claim 10 is directed to a control framework that includes a display screen (see element 212 in Figure 3) for displaying graphical user interface objects (see Figure 5 and paragraph [0039] of the specification) at a current semantic level (see Figure 18), an input device (see remote control in Figure 1) for providing user input to a graphical user interface (see paragraph [0039] of the specification). The input device (remote control in Figure 1) includes a 3D pointer which generates a cursor (see element 508 in Figure 8) on the display screen (element 212 in Figure 3), a position of the cursor being based on movement of the 3D pointer, and the graphical user interface for coordinating display of the graphical user interface objects on the display screen.

The graphical user interface includes means for detecting (element 306 in Figure 4) when a position indicated on the screen by the input device is stationary for a predetermined period of time and to display additional images and/or text on the screen in response thereto; means for zooming (paragraphs [0072] and [0073] of the specification) from one image scope (Apollo 13, Figure 18) corresponding to one of the graphical user interface objects to another image scope based on first input from the input device; means for selecting (Figure 16 and paragraph [0072]) the one of the graphical user interface objects based on second input from the input device; means for moving (paragraph [0039] of the specification) a selection target through a list of screen positions based on third input from the input device; means for initiating (paragraph

[0041] and element 226 of Figure 3) an action in the graphical user interface framework based on the indicated position and fourth input from the input device; and means for transitioning (element 300 in Figure 4) from (a) the current semantic level, at which the one image scope corresponding to the one of the graphical user interface objects and other images of the graphical user interface objects are displayed, to (b) a different semantic level (see Figure 20), at which the one image scope (Apollo 13) of the one of the graphical user interface objects is displayed without the other images (Chicago), by simultaneously changing a size (see Figures 15(a) and (b) and corresponding description in the specification) of the one image scope and translating the one image scope from a first location at the current semantic level of the graphical user interface to a second location of the different semantic level.

Independent Claim 21 is directed to a media system (element 200 of Figure 3) that includes a television (element 212 of Figure 3) having a display screen; a 3D pointing device (remote control of Figure 1) for providing input to the television, the input based, at least in part, on movement of the 3D pointing device which generates a cursor (element 508 of Figure 8) on the display screen, a position of the cursor being based on the movement of the 3D pointing device; and a system controller (element 306 of Figure 4) for receiving the input and controlling media content displayed on the display screen based on the input. The system controller includes a memory (element 302 of Figure 4) for storing software code associated with primitives for controlling the media content display. A first one of the primitives is a scroll primitive (see Figure 17), such that the

controller scrolls media content displayed on the display screen of the television responsive to a first input from the pointing device; and a second one of the primitives is a hover primitive (see Figure 19), such that the system controller alters a display of the media content displayed on the display screen of the television when the cursor hovers over a portion of the display screen for a predetermined period of time. The software code operates to transition (see Figures 15(a) and (b)) from (a) a current semantic level (see Figure 18), at which a media item and other media items are displayed on the display screen as a first image (Apollo 13) and other images (Chicago) respectively, to a different semantic level (see Figure 20), at which said first image (Apollo 13) is displayed after being selected by the 3D pointing device and without displaying the other images (Chicago), by simultaneously changing a size (see Figures 15(a) and (b)) of the first image of the media item and translating (last four lines of paragraph [0071] of the specification) the first image from a first location at the current semantic level to a second location at the different semantic level.

Independent Claim 53 is directed to a user interface method including displaying images (see Figure 18), each representing a different media item, at a current semantic level; receiving a pointing input (see paragraph [0041] of the specification) associated with one of the media items represented by a respective one of the images; receiving a selection input (see paragraph [0042] of the specification) associated with the one of the media items to display information associated with the one of the media items at a different semantic level; and transitioning, in response to the selection input, from (a)

the current semantic level (see Figure 18), at which a first image (Apollo 13) associated with the one of the media items is displayed together with other images, to (b) the different semantic level (see Figure 20), at which the first image (Apollo 13) is displayed without the other images (Chicago) by simultaneously changing a size (see Figures 15(a) and (b)) of the first image and translating the first image from a first location at the current semantic level to a second location at the different semantic level.

Independent Claim 54 is directed to a computer-readable medium containing instructions which, when executed on a computer, perform the steps of displaying images (see Figure 18), each representing a different media item, at a current semantic level; receiving a pointing input (see paragraph [0041] of the specification) associated with one of the media items represented by a respective one of the images; receiving a selection input (see paragraph [0042] of the specification) associated with the one of the media items to display information associated with the one of the media items at a different semantic level; and transitioning, in response to the selection input, from (a) the current semantic level (see Figure 18), at which a first image (Apollo 13) associated with one of the media items is displayed together with other images (Chicago), to (b) the different semantic level (see Figure 20), at which the first image is displayed without the other images by simultaneously changing a size (see Figures 15(a) and (b)) of the first image and translating the first image from a first location at the current semantic level to a second location at the different semantic level.

(vi) **GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

A number of grounds of rejection are raised by the Examiner and listed below. Appellants request review of the following grounds of rejection on appeal.

Claims 1, 4, 5, 10, 13-21, 23-27, 29-30, 32, 33, and 47-54 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Daily et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0123320, herein "Daily"), Duarte (U.S. Patent No. 7,093,201) and Twerdahl et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0221243, herein "Twerdahl"), and Claim 28 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Daily in view Duarte, Twerdahl, and Butler (U.S. Patent No. 6,154,199).

(vii) **ARGUMENT**

**I. Final Office Action is Improper**

The independent claims have been discussed above. As independent Claim 53 recites representative features that are not found in the applied art, the following discussion is based on Claim 53. However, it applies equally to all of the independent claims.

One of the features recited by independent Claim 53 is transitioning from a current semantic level to a different semantic level while displaying a first image at both levels.

Appellants's arguments presented in the response filed on May 23, 2008, indicated that Twerdahl does not teach or suggest the above noted feature. More specifically, Appellants indicated that a central object 218 in Figure 2 is not identical to a central object 318 in Figure 3 in Twerdahl, contrary to the examiner's assertion.

In response to this argument, the Final Office Action specifically states on page 18, third full paragraph, that "Twerdahl teaches '**A second central object 318 can be the same as the first central object 218**.'" Appelants note that the Final Office Action underlines and highlights this statement for rejecting a feature recited by all independent claims.

Also, it is noted that the Final Office Action did not provide other arguments for justifying why the above claimed feature is rejected. Thus, the Final Office Action relies entirely on the above quoted language of Twerdahl for rejecting the claims.

The Request for Reconsideration filed on November 14, 2008, indicated that, although Twerdahl includes the statement made by the Final Office Action, this disclosure in paragraph [0020] of Twerdahl does not find support in the provisional application No. 60/467,164, from which Twerdahl claims priority.

In this respect, the provisional application only discloses on page 3, first full paragraph, last two lines, that "[t]he central object 318, depicting an 'up one level' symbol, may be selected by the user to return to the first level menu 200." However, Figures 2 and 3 of the provisional application clearly show the central object 318 being different from the central object 218.

Further, the Request for Reconsideration indicated that because paragraph [0020] of Twerdahl, on which the Final Office Action relied, does not find support in the provisional application, this paragraph of Twerdahl is not prior art as this disclosure has a filing date of April 16, 2004, which is after the actual filing date of this application, i.e., January 30, 2004.

In other words, Appellants indicated that the portion of Twerdahl on which the Examiner relied during the prosecution is not prior art.

Tacitly admitting this deficiency of the Final Office Action, the Advisory Action of December 10, 2008, states on page 2, second to last full paragraph, that another section of the provisional application supports the former position of the Examiner.

In addition, the Examiner uses the language of a 103 rejection for indicating that one of ordinary skill in the art, after reading the newly indicated paragraph of the

provisional application of Twerdahl, would consider obvious the former position of the Examiner based on the provisional application.

Not addressing the merits of this new argument in this section of the Appeal Brief, Appellants only indicate in this section that it is unfair to be presented with a new position in an Advisory Action, which does not offer the Appellants the chance to respond to such arguments. In other words, given the reliance of the Examiner that one claimed feature is obvious based on the provisional application of Twerdahl (which was not relied upon in the Final Office Action), it would have been fair to withdraw the finality of the last office action and offer the Appellants the chance to argue the Examiner's new position, which was not necessitated by amendments to the claims.

At least for these reasons, it is believed that the Final Office Action is improper and should be withdrawn.

**II. Rejection of Claims under the combination of Daily, Duarte and Twerdahl is improper**

**a. Duarte does not teach or suggest current and different semantic levels**

Independent Claim 53 subject matter has been discussed above.

The standard under which obviousness, or non-obviousness, must be decided was set forth in *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966). Therein, the court indicated that a proper review of the question involves (a) determining the scope and content of the prior art, (b) determining the level of ordinary skill in the prior art, (c) the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art and, if present (d) secondary considerations, such as commercial success. When combining the teachings of a first prior art reference with teachings from a second prior art reference, some reason or motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to have made the combination must be identified. *C.R. Bard Inc. v. M3 Sys. Inc.*, 157 F.3d 1340 (Fed. Cir. 1998). The recent case of *KSR v. Teleflex*, 550 U.S. 398 (2007), did not absolve decision makers of the need for providing a reason or motivation to combine, but did explain that the sources or rationale to be used were not subject to rigid formulation, e.g., indicating that courts can "take account of inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ". These tenets of patent law are applied below to the circumstances of the rejection of the claims involved in this appeal.

Turning to the applied art, the Final Office Action recognizes in the last paragraph on page 3 that Daily does not teach or suggest "a means for transitioning as recited in

claim 1" and relies on Duarte for teaching such a means. More specifically, the Final Office Action considers that highlighting an icon 101 (i.e., camera icon) in Figure 11 of Duarte, a size of that icon 101 is increased by the highlighting operation. The Final Office Action considers that Duarte describes at column 8, lines 24-38, that by highlighting the icon 101, this icon "stands out from the other icons."

However, this disclosure of Duarte does not teach or suggest changing "the location of the first image ... such that the first image translates from a first location at the current semantic level to a second location at the different semantic level," as recited by Claim 53. Even more, Duarte does not transition from a current semantic level to a different semantic level but rather remains at a same level.

In this respect, Duarte discloses at column 8, lines 24-38 that "a highlight region (represented by dotted line **102**) remains in a consistent area on the display and the icons on the loop menu move through that region." To account for an icon moving from a current semantic zooming to a different semantic zooming, the Final Office Action considers that displaying a first icon in the highlight region 102 together with a "graphical indication" (see area 103 in Figure 11 of Duarte) associated with the first icon constitutes the claimed current semantic zooming and displaying a second icon in the highlight region 102 with its associated graphical indication constitutes the claimed different semantic zooming.

Appellants respectfully submit that such an interpretation of the claimed "semantic zooming" is inaccurate. The semantic zooming has been defined in the

specification, for example, in paragraph [0065]. In this regard, it is noted that although claims during examination are given their broadest reasonable interpretation in order to facilitate precision in claiming, that interpretation must be "consistent with the specification, [and] claim language should be read in light of the specification as it would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art." In re Bond, 910 F.2d 831, 833 (Fed. Cir. 1990); see also Phillips v. AWH Corp., 415 F.3d 1303, 1313 (Fed. Cir. 2005) ("[T]he ordinary and customary meaning of a claim term is the meaning that the term would have to a person of ordinary skill in the art in question.").

Appellants respectfully submit that a person of ordinary skill in the art would not consider Figure 11 and corresponding disclosure in Duarte as showing plural semantic zooming as suggested by the Examiner. For these reasons, it is believed that the combination of Daily and Duarte fails to teach or suggest transitioning from a current semantic level to a different semantic level as recited by the claims.

Furthermore, as recognized by the Final Office Action on page 4, second full paragraph, Duarte fails to display the first image, at the different semantic level, without other images that were displayed with the first image at the current semantic level.

**b. Twerdahl does not teach or suggest displaying a same image at current and different semantic levels**

As noted above, the Advisory Action refers for the first time during prosecution to an unidentified portion of the provisional application of Twerdahl for indicating that a

central object 218 may be the same with a central object 318. For the record, it is noted that the portion referred to by the Advisory Action is found in the provisional application at page 2, lines 7-15.

Twerdahl discloses a radial menu interface for handheld computing devices (see Title and abstract of non-provisional application). Twerdahl shows in Figure 2 (which is the same for the provisional and non-provisional application) plural first level menu items 202 to 216 that are disposed around a central object 218 and discloses, in the first full paragraph on page 3 of the provisional application, that upon selection of a first level menu item a second level menu is generated.

Appellants note that elements 202 to 216 are "menu items" while element 218 is a "central object." Thus, an element 202 is different from an element 218 in the sense that selecting an element menu item 202 to 216 generates the second level menu while selecting the central object 218 does not generate the second level menu.

In other words, asserting arguendo that the central object 218 corresponds to the claimed first image as asserted by the Final Office Action and the central object 218 is identical to the central object 318 in Twerdahl, activating the central object 218 fails to generate the second level menu, which is different from the claims.

However, the central object 218 is different from the other central object 318 as clearly shown by the figures of the provisional application. In addition, there is no suggestion in the provisional of Twerdahl that these two central objects are identical as suggested by the Advisory Action.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Daily, Duarte and Twerdahl does not teach or suggest displaying a same image at the current semantic zooming and at a different semantic zooming as recited by the independent claims.

These arguments apply to all of the independent claims and, therefore, also to the dependent claims which have been rejected.

**II. Rejection of Claim 28 under the combination of Daily, Duarte, Twerdahl and Butler**

Appellants respectfully submit that the rejection of dependent Claim 28 is improper for the reasons discussed above with regard to independent Claim 53.

## Conclusions

As the Examiner has failed to establish any reasonable motivation to combine the references and even if they could, for some unknown reason, be combined, the reference teachings would fail to suggest all the limitations of the rejected claims and thus, reversal of all outstanding rejections is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
POTOMAC PATENT GROUP PLLC

By: /Remus F. Fetea/
Remus F. Fetea
Registration No. 59,140

Dated: February 10, 2008

(viii) **CLAIMS APPENDIX**

1. A control framework for organizing, selecting and launching media items comprising:

means for organizing said media items which are represented by corresponding images at a current semantic level;

means for pointing to one of said media items represented by a first image, wherein said means for pointing to one of said media items includes a three dimensional (3D) pointer which generates a cursor on a display screen, a position of said cursor being based on movement of said 3D pointer;

means for selecting said first image for display at a different semantic level; and

means for transitioning from (a) the current semantic level, at which said first image is displayed together with other images of said media items, to (b) said different semantic level, at which said first image is displayed without said other images of said media items, by simultaneously changing a size of said first image and translating said first image from a first location at said current semantic level to a second location at said different semantic level.

4. The control framework of claim 1, wherein said means for pointing to one of said media item includes a voice recognition unit.

5. The control framework of claim 1, wherein said means for pointing to one of said media items includes a gesture recognition unit.

10. A control framework comprising:

a display screen for displaying graphical user interface objects at a current semantic level;

an input device for providing user input to a graphical user interface, wherein said input device includes a 3D pointer which generates a cursor on said display screen, a position of said cursor being based on movement of said 3D pointer; and

said graphical user interface for coordinating display of said graphical user interface objects on said display screen, said graphical user interface including:

means for detecting when a position indicated on the screen by said input device is stationary for a predetermined period of time and to display additional images and/or text on the screen in response thereto;

means for zooming from one image scope corresponding to one of said graphical user interface objects to another image scope based on first input from said input device;

means for selecting said one of said graphical user interface objects based on second input from said input device;

means for moving a selection target through a list of screen positions based on third input from said input device;

means for initiating an action in said graphical user interface framework based on said indicated position and fourth input from said input device; and

means for transitioning from (a) said current semantic level, at which said one image scope corresponding to said one of said graphical user interface objects and other images of said graphical user interface objects are displayed, to (b) a different semantic level, at which said one image scope of said one of said graphical user interface objects is displayed without said other images, by simultaneously changing a size of said one image scope and translating said one image scope from a first location at said current semantic level of said graphical user interface to a second location of said different semantic level.

13. The control framework of claim 10, wherein the input device includes a touchpad.

14. The control framework of claim 10, wherein the input device includes a television remote control device.

15. The control framework of claim 10, wherein at least one of said first, second, third and fourth inputs is a gesture.

16. The control framework of claim 10, wherein at least one of said first, second, third and fourth inputs is a voice input.

17. The control framework of claim 10, wherein the means for moving a selection target includes a touchpad and said third input is a movement on said touchpad.

18. The control framework of claim 10, wherein said means for displaying additional images and/or text further comprises means for receiving a gesture input associated with a hover function.

19. The control framework of claim 10, wherein said first input of said means for zooming is one of a gesture or a speech command.

20. The control framework of claim 10, wherein the display screen is a television.

21. A media system comprising:

a television having a display screen;

a 3D pointing device for providing input to said television, said input based, at least in part, on movement of said 3D pointing device which generates a cursor on said display screen, a position of said cursor being based on said movement of said 3D pointing device; and

a system controller for receiving said input and controlling media content displayed on said display screen based on said input, wherein said system controller

includes a memory for storing software code associated with primitives for controlling said media content display, and wherein:

a first one of said primitives is a scroll primitive, such that said controller scrolls media content displayed on said display screen of said television responsive to a first input from said pointing device; and

a second one of said primitives is a hover primitive, such that said system controller alters a display of said media content displayed on said display screen of said television when said cursor hovers over a portion of said display screen for a predetermined period of time;

wherein said software code operates to transition from (a) a current semantic level, at which a media item and other media items are displayed on said display screen as a first image and other images respectively, to a different semantic level, at which said first image is displayed after being selected by said 3D pointing device and without displaying said other images, by simultaneously changing a size of the first image of said media item and translating said first image from a first location at said current semantic level to a second location at said different semantic level.

23. The media system of claim 21, wherein said 3D pointing device has at least one button and wherein one of said primitives is a click primitive which indicates actuation of said at least one button.

24. The media system of claim 21, wherein said 3D pointing device includes a scroll wheel.

25. The media system of claim 21, wherein said system controller alters said display of said media content by magnifying media content associated with said portion of said display screen.

26. The media system of claim 21, wherein a third one of said primitives is a zoom primitive, such that said system controller changes a magnification of said media content displayed on said display screen of said television based on a second input from said 3D pointing device.

27. The media system of claim 26, wherein said change in said magnification includes changing from a first magnification level to a second magnification level, wherein information is visible at said second magnification level that was not visible or appropriate at said first magnification level.

28. The media system of claim 21, wherein the 3D pointing device includes a trackball.

29. The media system of claim 21, wherein the 3D pointing device includes a

touchpad.

30. The media system of claim 21, wherein the 3D pointing device includes a television remote control device.

32. The media system of claim 21, wherein at least one of said scroll primitive and said hover primitive are actuated in response to a speech command.

33. The media system of claim 21, wherein at least one of said scroll primitive and said hover primitive are actuated in response to a gesture.

47. The control framework of claim 1, wherein said first location of said first image is different relative to said displaying screen from said second location.

48. The control framework of claim 1, wherein said means for transitioning is configured to display said first image while being translated and changed in size.

49. The control framework of claim 10, wherein said first location of said first image is different relative to said displaying screen from said second location.

50. The control framework of claim 10, wherein said means for transitioning is

configured to display said first image while being translated and changed in size.

51. The media system of claim 21, wherein said first location of said first image is different relative to said displaying screen from said second location.

52. The media system of claim 21, wherein said software code that operates to transition also operates to display said first image while being translated and changed in size.

53. A user interface method comprising:

displaying images, each representing a different media item, at a current semantic level;

receiving a pointing input associated with one of said media items represented by a respective one of said images;

receiving a selection input associated with said one of said media items to display information associated with said one of said media items at a different semantic level; and

transitioning, in response to said selection input, from (a) the current semantic level, at which a first image associated with said one of said media items is displayed together with other images, to (b) said different semantic level, at which said first image is displayed without said other images by simultaneously changing a size of said first

image and translating said first image from a first location at said current semantic level to a second location at said different semantic level.

54. A computer-readable medium containing instructions which, when executed on a computer, perform the steps of:

displaying images, each representing a different media item, at a current semantic level;

receiving a pointing input associated with one of said media items represented by a respective one of said images;

receiving a selection input associated with said one of said media items to display information associated with said one of said media items at a different semantic level; and

transitioning, in response to said selection input, from (a) the current semantic level, at which a first image associated with one of said media items is displayed together with other images, to (b) said different semantic level, at which said first image is displayed without said other images by simultaneously changing a size of said first image and translating said first image from a first location at said current semantic level to a second location at said different semantic level.

(ix) **EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

None.

(x) **RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

None.